



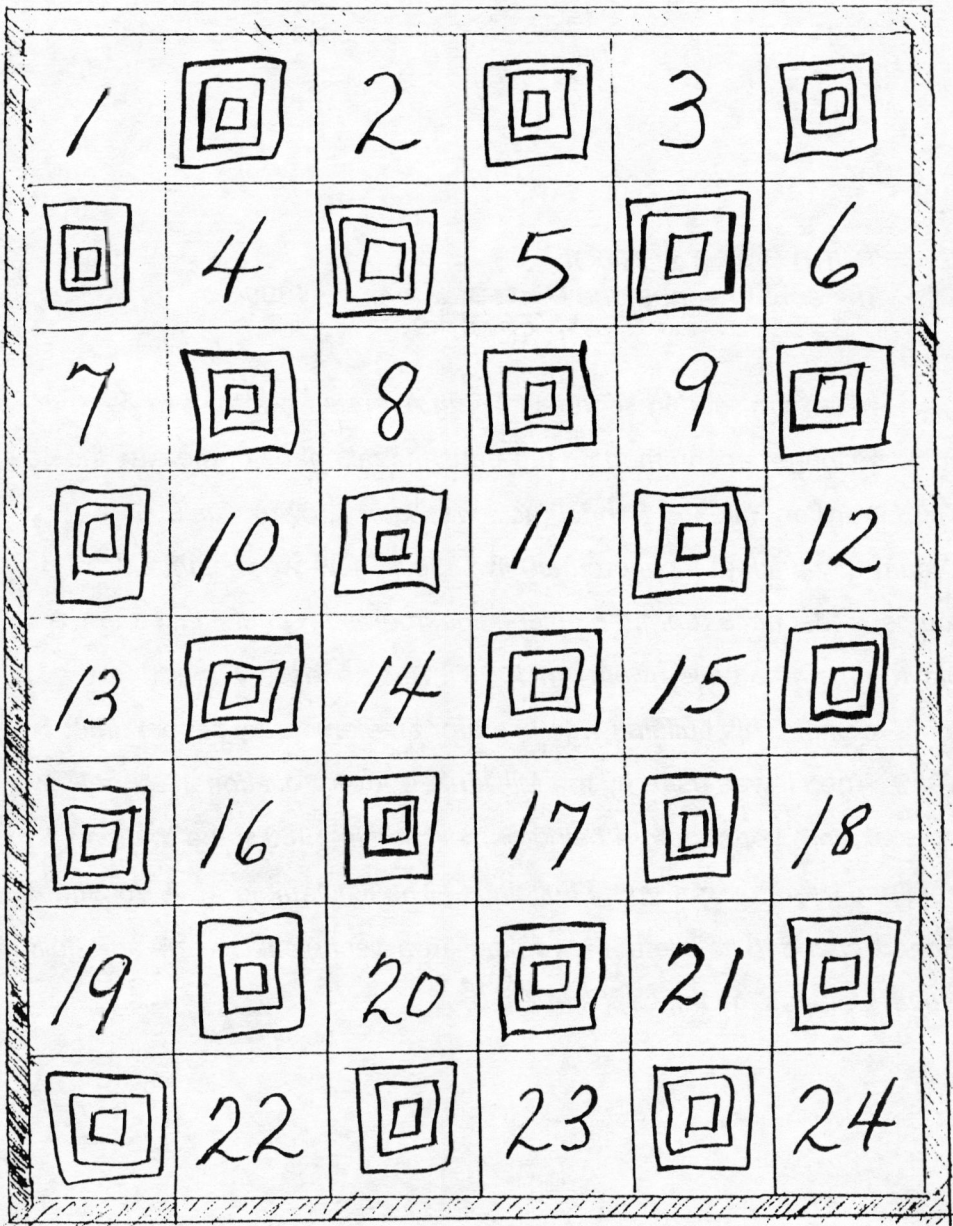
A HISTORIC QUILT STORY

Pen & Ink Sketches: Dora Lee Sczewiuga

Text: Gertrude Endthoff

HISTORIC SITES

1. *Third Ward School*
2. *Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church*
3. *Saint John's Catholic Church*
4. *Gatehouse Bucyrus Erie*
5. *First Methodist Church*
6. *Dr. Sidney Smith's Hospital*
7. *Saint Mark's Episcopal Church*
8. *Western Hotel-Rogers' Park-National Hall*
9. *City Hall and Fire Department*
10. *Saint Mary's Church*
11. *The First High School or Second School*
12. *First Congregational Church*
13. *Carnegie Library*
14. *Stand Pipe*
15. *Rawson Home*
16. *Emmanuel Evangelical Association Church*
17. *South Milwaukee Chicago Northwestern Depot*
18. *Fowle Grist and Saw Mill*
19. *Second Ward School*
20. *Chicago Northwestern Railroad Bridge*
21. *Seven Bridges - Grant Park*
22. *Mill Dam and Pond*
23. *South Milwaukee Hotel*
24. *South Milwaukee Bank*



**PLACEMENT OF THE
SKETCHES
ON THE QUILT**

1. **THIRD WARD SCHOOL**

Thirteenth Avenue and ~~Minnesota~~ Avenue 1899.
Michigan

When the second school at Tenth Avenue and Rawson Avenue could no longer accommodate the educational needs of the city, the Third Ward or Madison School (as it was later known) was built of Cream-City brick (a local product) in 1899. There were eight classrooms, a teacher's room, an office, cloakrooms for each classroom, a playroom, and a boiler room. In 1908 it was necessary to add four more rooms. This building was used for an elementary school until 1952. Then it was used by the Milwaukee Area Vocational School for several more years before being demolished in 1960's and the land sold and used for apartment buildings. The Milwaukee Area Vocational School changed its title to Milwaukee Area Technical College and built South Campus in Oak Creek in 1960.



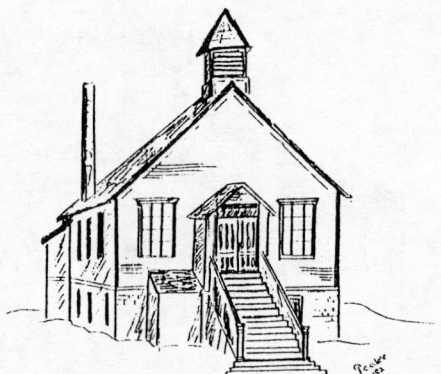
Third Ward School
South Milwaukee
1899 - 197

2. ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Sixth & Milwaukee Avenues 1892-1925

A group of about eighteen dedicated persons organized to provide a place of worship for Lutherans in 1892.

A modest building twenty by forty feet was completed and on September 18, 1892 the first Zion Church was dedicated. One year later a Christian Day School was opened. This was the first church school in the village. On March 9, 1924, the congregation decided to erect a new church on ~~Tenth~~^{Ninth} Avenue, between Michigan and Madison Avenues. The new church was dedicated January 25, 1925. Shortly thereafter a separate school building was built and classes were moved out of the church basement. Overcrowding in the 1950's caused a need for more building expansion. In 1974, land was purchased at 3600 South Chicago Avenue for a new church and school. The school opened in January of 1996 at the new site. The church board is currently planning for the future.



Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church
South Milwaukee

3. SAINT JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

1894 - 1924

Catholics who separated from Saint Matthew Church on Highway 32 formed a congregation and built a small wooden building on the Southwest corner of Eighth and Marquette Avenues in 1894. In 1924 a brick church and school building were built on a half-block area of Eighth and Marquette Avenues. The residence for nuns was across the street from the school. About 1980, the second church was razed and a new church erected across the street on the northeast corner of Eighth and Marquette. The priest's residence was improved. As there are fewer nuns today, the nun's residence was changed in 1990 to provide residences for elderly persons who prefer smaller, more protected living space. This is known as Saint John's Manor on Marquette Avenue.



4. GATEHOUSE

Bucyrus Dredge and Steam Shovel Company 1892-1976

Eleventh and Milwaukee Avenues

When a group of wealthy Milwaukee men came to the area and bought up a good deal of farm land with plans to "boom the town", they plotted the downtown and an industrial layout of the area from Rawson to Marquette; the lake on the East and West as far as Thirteenth Avenue.

Bucyrus, Ohio responded by expanding their Dredge Steam Shovel Company.

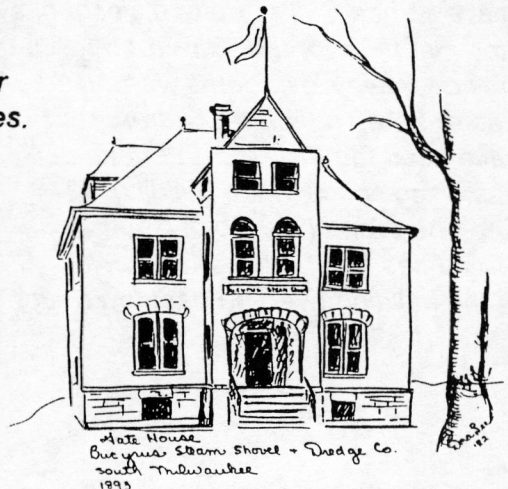
1892-93 were years of severe depression. Many of those who were attracted to the new area could not stay. The fate of Bucyrus Dredge and Steam Shovel Company was saved by the digging of the Panama Canal. Seventy-seven shovels were made, delivered and used there in digging the Big Ditch.

Many men were interested in coming for employment in the foundry, casting and assembling operations.

Located at 1100 Milwaukee Avenue, the Company through the years has grown and prospered, had some peaks and valleys, but has managed to provide employment to the area.

In 1970, the new office building was built providing our only skyscraper of seven stories.

In 1996, the company was revived again under the name of Bucyrus International.



5. **FIRST METHODIST CHURCH** 1893 - 1955

Methodism in the settlement along Oak Creek dates back to covered wagons and Circuit Riding Preacher Days. Reports show that in 1840, Methodists built a parsonage for Circuit Riding Preachers from which they served adjacent areas. Services in the early days were held in the local school house. People came to morning service and brought lunch in order to stay for the afternoon service.

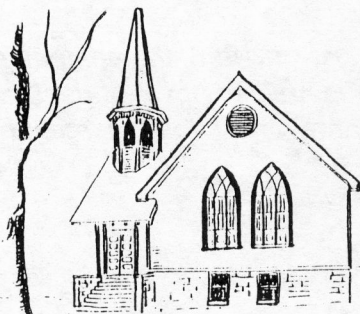
In 1893 with the help of Reverend J.M. Wilkinson, pastor of Epworth Methodist Church in Milwaukee, plans were made to establish a church. A storeroom on the corner of Twelfth and Michigan Avenues was used for the first meetings. Ten weeks after the first preaching service in March, a dedication service was held in the newly constructed Methodist Church building at Eighth and Monroe Avenues.

As the congregation increased, a new location was found. In 1953, a site at 1327 Marshall Avenue was selected and the first services were Easter Sunday 1955. Ground was broken for a church school addition in 1960 and bells were placed in the bell tower.

In 1955, the old church was sold to the Assembly of God. At the present time (1996) the church on Eighth and Monroe is used by the Landmark Church of God and Christian Academy.

A new parsonage across from the church was built in 1961 on Marshall Avenue.

Methodists have been very good in sharing their building space. When Saint Adalbert's school system needed classroom space, they met here for the extra room. When Parkway Elementary was overcrowded, two classrooms were used. Angel Care Child Center and Easter Seal Trainable Children have used the facilities, Interfaith has office space in the building and The Womans Club of South Milwaukee has had literacy classes in the building over the past few years.



3-234

First Methodist Church
South Milwaukee
1893 - 1955

6. DR. SIDNEY SMITH'S HOSPITAL

1892 - 1960's

Dr. Sidney Smith came to the new community from Canada around 1892. He set up practice and soon built a hospital on Milwaukee Avenue across the street from the Standpipe of the water department.

He established the first nurses training school in this area. Many nurses were trained there.

The hospital was in operation until the 1960's.

Do you know someone who was born at the hospital or anyone who took nurse's training there? If you do, why don't you drop a line to us and give the statistics, we'll put it in the file under BORN IN DR. SMITH'S HOSPITAL or NURSES TRAINED AT DR. SMITH'S HOSPITAL.

In 1990 the hospital was converted into five apartments, two on the main floor, two on the second floor and one on the third floor.

7. SAINT MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1311 Rawson Avenue 1864-1958

Saint Mark's is the second oldest church in the community. For some years prior to 1864, services were conducted at Asa Howes' home, a lay reader. In 1847, a school which stood at the northwest corner of Rawson and Nicholson Avenues was used for services.

Saint Mark's Mission was organized on July 5, 1864. August 30, 1864, Reverend Kemper consecrated a portion of ground, set aside for burial purposes. This plot is west of the church. About twenty years later an acre and one-half of land was bought from the Rawson homestead. The trees on the property were cut by volunteers into cordwood and sold to obtain the money to build a church. John Whitmore, a carpenter, was to be paid \$106 for erecting the building.

The new church was opened for Holy Communion on Easter Day 1870. For many years, services were irregular depending on available preachers or lay readers.

A bell tower was added to the church in 1893. The church was not consecrated until after it was in use for thirty-four years.

7. SAINT MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (cont)

In 1924 a rectory was built. In 1890, Dana Grover was hired to build fires for heating the building for five dollars per year. In 1901, new electric lights were installed with a bill of one dollar per month.

After World War II a new building fund was started. In 1958 a new church was built and blessed.

Saint Mark's celebrated their 100th Anniversary 1870-1970. They established their founding day as Easter Day 1870.

The cemetery to the west of the church is the second oldest in the area. The remains of many of the first settlers were laid to rest there.



St. Mark's Episcopal Church
South Milwaukee
1870 - 1959

8. WESTERN HOTEL - ROGERS' PARK - NATIONAL HALL

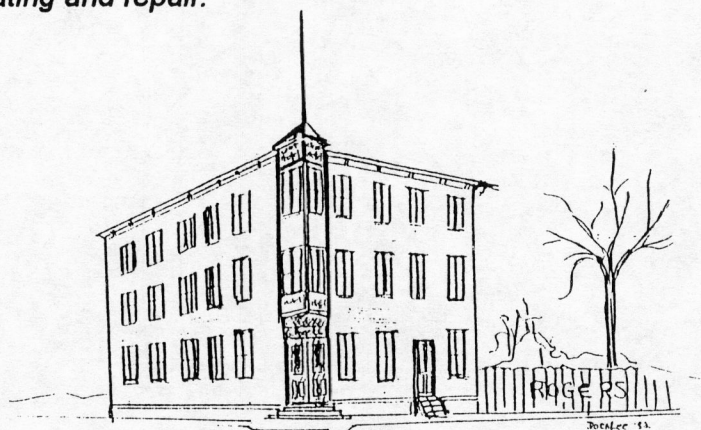
Fourteenth and Milwaukee Avenues 1893

National Hall and Rogers' Park was the gathering place for the Polish Society of the Fourth Ward. This was where socials, picnics, weddings and celebrations were held.

The park-like area near the creek was shady for outdoor gatherings.

You could also find rooms for rent and a boarding house, providing people with meals and a place to sleep.

The building as of 1996 is still being used but not to the same extent. There is a bar and rooms are available. The building is in need of updating and repair.



*Western Hotel + Rogers Park
South Milwaukee*

9. CITY HALL AND FIRE DEPARTMENT

1893 - 1929

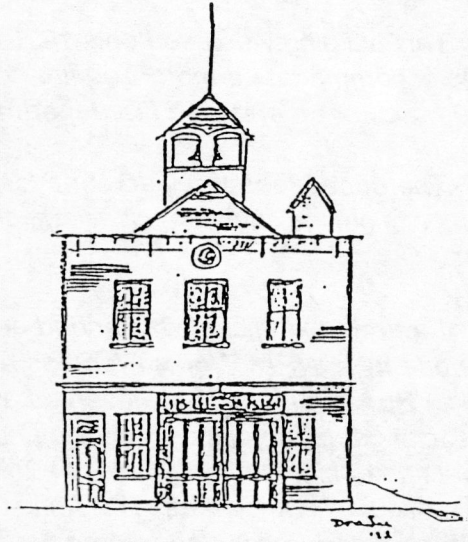
The City Hall and Fire Department for the new community was built in 1893 to house the tank wagon, fire horses, hose carts and other equipment.

A corps of firemen stayed at the Fire House to care for the equipment and horses and to be on call in case of fire. The call was

done by ringing a large brass bell. Later a whistle was placed on a high pole near the building. Different clangs of the bell or blasts of the whistle told where the fire was. This told the volunteers where to report. At times of call, the volunteers dropped what they were doing and ran to the fire to help.

Some firemen were on duty around the clock and stayed at the Fire House.

There was a meeting place in this building for village and later city business. City officials had offices and council meetings were



**City Hall & the Fire Station
South Milwaukee
1893-1928**

9. CITY HALL AND FIRE DEPARTMENT (cont.)

held here.

This building was used until 1929 when a larger building was built to accommodate a motorized fire department with better sleeping quarters for an enlarged fire department.

The upper floor provided a mayor's office, council chambers and various city offices such as: city clerk, city treasurer, city attorney and others.

Later an expansion was added on Monroe Avenue from funds and workers of WPA (Works Progress Administration) under President Franklin Roosevelt. In 1937, it served as an auditorium, meeting place and social gathering place for public and social events. The mantel on the outside declares it the Municipal Building, built in the 1930's. The building was also known as "The Annex" until the 1980's. The Health department and Police department used the lower level until the former Parkway School on Fifteenth Avenue was purchased in the 1970's and restructured to accommodate the City Administration Offices.

The Fire Department used these quarters until the 1980's when a new fire department building was built on Tenth and Marquette Avenues.

In 1995, a State-of-the-Art fire truck was purchased to better protect the area.

The new department houses the city ambulance and paramedic ambulances.

After a fire in 1990 gutted the former fire station and offices, the building was renovated and designed for living quarters, now know as the Civic Arms Apartments which opened for occupancy in September 1996.

10. SAINT MARY'S CHURCH

Fourteenth Avenue 1893

Before 1892, Saint Mary's parishioners were affiliated with Saint Matthew's Church on Highway 32 on the south and Saint Stephen's Parish in New Colen near the airport or Sacred Heart Parish in Saint Francis.

In May 1893 it was moved and seconded to incorporate the parishes and be known as Saint Mary's Congregation. Plans were made for a new building site and builders.

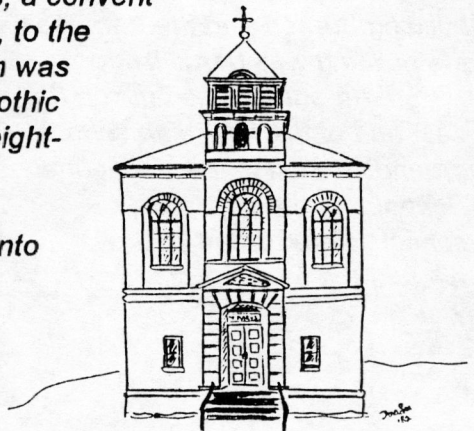
A site was purchased on Manitoba Avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues. A mason and builders were contracted for. Plans for a two-story brick veneer building, with an auditorium for church purposes upstairs and four classrooms on the first floor were completed.

The depression of 1893 was hard for the new congregation. Building operations were suspended for only a short time because the congregation helped with the indebtedness. Some parishioners even mortgaged their homes.

By April of 1894 the church was dedicated. Although a four room church school was included in the plans, it was not finished until September of 1898. The school was formally opened and continued until 1992.

Many changes were made in the ensuing years. A Social Center was built with bowling alley and auditorium. Across the street to the east, additional classrooms, a convent and a rectory were built. In 1978, to the north of the rectory, a new church was constructed of modern English Gothic stone with a seating capacity of eight-hundred twenty (820) people.

In 1995, the school and sister's domicile were converted into apartments for the elderly, now known as Saint Mary's Manor.



St. Mary's Catholic Church
South Milwaukee
1894 - 1978

11. THE FIRST HIGH SCHOOL OR SECOND SCHOOL

Tenth and Rawson Avenues 1856-1929

In 1856, the second school in the community was relocated and moved to Rawson Avenue near Tenth Avenue.

The first elementary school was moved from North Chicago Avenue and Pine due to overcrowding, having been built there in 1843. As the population needs grew, the school grew. By 1892, four years of high school had been added and the first graduating class of four students was recognized.

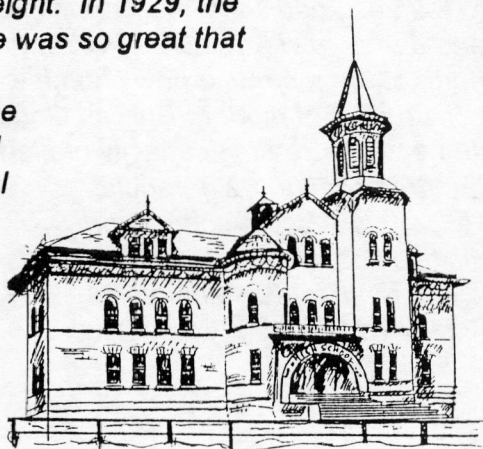
The Superintendent of Schools office was in the round tower on the left side of the building. The building was constructed from cream city brick acquired from local brick yards. There was a motto cast into the concrete archway over the entrance. Does anyone know what it said? We would like to know.

Growth in population and changes from farming to industry caused settlement to change from the Town of Oak Creek, to the Village of Oak Creek, to the Village of South Milwaukee, to the fourth class City of South Milwaukee by 1897 with a population of 1,500.

The rapidly growing population of the fourth class City of South Milwaukee, deemed it necessary to build more classrooms to meet the needs. In 1913, a high school was built along Pine Street and Memorial Drive.

The Vocational School then used the Rawson Avenue building along with grades one through eight. In 1929, the building burned and the damage was so great that the building was demolished.

An annex was built on the east end of the new high school grounds to house the Vocational School. As the city grew, schools were built in each of the four wards.



South Milwaukee High School
1843 - 1929

12. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

North Chicago and Pine Street 1854

Around 1850 Congregationists decided to build a separate building for church purposes. A parsonage had been built in 1840. Money was raised by festivals, ice cream socials and donations. Contracts were given for guilding to Luke Beck with John and Horatio Whitmore and to Jesse Baldwin for mason work. Lumber was purchased from the mills of Fowle and Higgins with all finishing of the lumber done by hand. The building was finished in the fall of 1854.

In 1867 a bell was brought from Milwaukee by ox team. In 1908 the church was remodeled. It is still known as the "Little White Church on the Hill" and it was the first church in Oak Creek. In 1914 a full basement was put under the church. A pipe organ was installed, new pews installed, a belfry and sanctuary added, stained glass windows and electricity improved the lighting. An electric organ was later purchased. Remodeling and redecorating have continued.



*First Congregational Church
South. The Wisconsin
1920*

East of the Church is one of the first cemeteries in Oak Creek.

13. CARNEGIE LIBRARY

1915 - 1960

By 1915 the demand and need for a permanent library building was inevitable. The Carnegie Foundation was approached by the Library Board for a grant of funds.

A City Resolution designated four lots at Tenth and Minnesota Avenues for a library. In 1915, an Ordinance for an annual appropriation of \$1,500.00 per year for support of the library was adopted.

A formal opening and dedication of the Carnegie Library took place November 8, 1917. Gladys Hook, daughter of Fred Hook of the Journal Printing, was appointed head librarian.

In 1960, a new larger library was need and approved by the City Council. The building was dedicated on May 27, 1967. In 1994-95, extensive renovation was done to the building making it one of the finest in the surrounding communities.

In 1996, head librarian Robert Pfeiffer was named "Librarian of the Year" for Wisconsin.



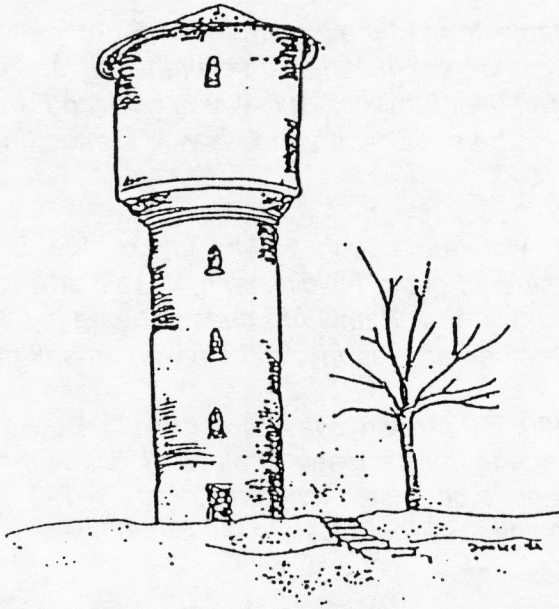
Carnegie Library
South Milwaukee
1917 - 1966

14. STANDPIPE

Milwaukee Avenue 1893

A brick standpipe was built on Milwaukee Avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues in 1893. When the new water system was installed to businesses and residences, it was necessary to equalize the pressure on the flow of water so all locations could receive water. In short, it assured water being pumped uphill. The standpipe was located on a hill where the lavish residence W.P. Hatch was located. W.P. Hatch operated Hatch Cutlery in the vicinity of the Bucyrus Club, producing fine knives, scissors and cutting tools.

A blaze in March of 1893 destroyed the Hatch home; poor fire protection was to blame. Also several other fires broke out the same night. This brought about a change in city government to provide more water pressure and improvements to fire protection.



Stand Pipe
South Milwaukee
1894-1953

15. RAWSON HOME

Rawson Avenue

Edward Rawson built an elegant Victorian style house with three floors on Rawson property in the 1860's near what was later Tenth Avenue. Until the 1980's, this house was across the street from the Bucyrus Erie Foundry. In the 1890's much of the Rawson land was sold to developers.

Edward was the son of Luther Rawson, youngest son and grandson of Oliver who was one of the first settlers to Oak Creek in 1838, when land was sold by the government for \$1.25 per acre.

Edward's grandmother was Persis Howes, the first teacher of the new settlement of Oak Creek. Classes were held in the Rawson home until a school was built on North Chicago Road in the 1840's.

The Rawson's farmed the land from Tenth Avenue to Fifteenth Avenue. Oliver came here in 1837 with eleven sons and daughters along with some of their families. This was a working farm with a barn, milk house and pig barn. Edward and his wife farmed the land until Edward died in 1922.

The house was later bought by Mrs. Cyrus of St. Louis. Her son, Al, had an office in part of the building with the rest arranged into small apartments which were used until Al's sudden death in 1975. The second floor contained an elegant ballroom with an oak parquet floor.

In late 1980, the property was purchased by Bucyrus Erie and razed to add space to the company stock yard. It was a shame the house could not have been saved and restored. In 1994, Tony Kotchi donated an oil painting of the house to the South Milwaukee

15. RAWSON HOME (cont.)

Historical Museum in as near to original colors as could be researched The area known as Rawson Woods along Rawson Avenue and across from Fourteenth Avenue, now part of the Milwaukee County Parks System, is an area of original growth. Along the eastern area is Saint Mark's Cemetery, site of the first Episcopal Church built in 1878 and second oldest cemetery. Church was held in a school on the northeast corner of Nicholson and Rawson Avenues until the new church was completed. Trees were cut on the property by parishioners to build buildings. The Hook home was located on the east boundary of the church and was occupied for many years by members of the Rawson family. In the last twenty years it has undergone some restorations converting it to a one-family home.

Marietta Rawson, who married Edward Hook, a telegrapher for Chicago Northwestern Railroad, lived there and raised a family of five, adding a great deal to the community. Her daughter, Maude Hook, compiled a family history entitled "Memories of Rawson Farms" submitted to the Wisconsin Centennial in 1948.

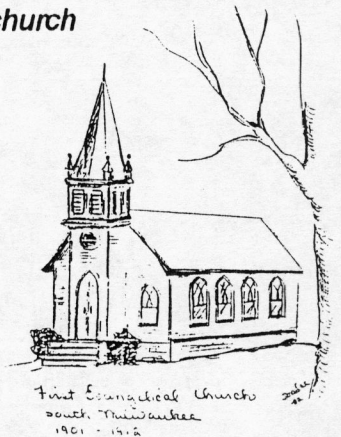


16. EMMANUEL EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH
Ninth and Madison Avenues

The church was organized in 1899, services were held in a building on the southeast corner of Ninth and Milwaukee Avenues.

The first officers were Max Hoffman, President; John Ahrens, Secretary; and William Busse, Treasurer.

In 1900, a need for a regular church building was apparent and two lots on the corner of Ninth and Madison Avenues were purchased. Dedication services were conducted in 1901. Services were conducted in both German and English. In 1907 another expansion was undertaken and a parsonage was built to the north of the church. In 1921, Reverend John Trautman was the new pastor. In 1923, the property was sold to Saint Luke's Evangelical Church who used the building until 1960 when a new church was built on Eighteenth Avenue.



17. **SOUTH MILWAUKEE CHICAGO
NORTHWESTERN DEPOT**
1893 - 1970's

Architect Charles Sumner Frost designed the building. It was used for passenger and freight for many years by the Chicago Northwestern Railroad.

Railroad park completed the block from Eleventh Avenue to Michigan Avenue on the east and Eleventh Avenue along Milwaukee Avenue and to the railroad tracks. Walks crossed through the center leading to a fountain in the middle area of the park. There was a picket fence around the area.

Local farmers used the area along Eleventh Avenue in summer and fall as a market to sell their produce, such as; potatoes, celery, carrots, berries, beets, radishes, pumpkin, squash and flowers. Certain weekdays were Market Days.

The depot was used by the Chicago Northwestern until the 1970's. It is on the Register of National Historic Preservation and is now the offices and warehouse of Benkowski Builders who have restored the building.



18. FOWLE GRIST AND SAW MILL

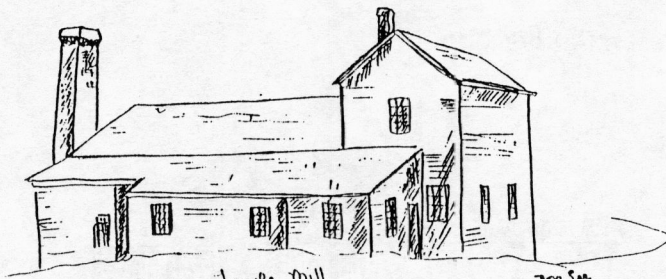
Mill Pond and Dam 1840 - 1930

John Fowle had the first grist and saw mill on Oak Creek. The water supply and power were provided by a mill pond dammed and controlled with wooden gates to control the flow of the water to the mill wheel which turned the grinding wheels and pulled the saw engine.

The Millstones are still located in the park. One is located on the left side of the lagoon spillway as you go north on Mill Hill. The other is on the south side of the spillway.

The grinding wheels were made of "hard heads" found in the bed of Oak Creek by John Fowle and Charles Sivyer, a mason who came from Chicago to build chimneys for Solomon Juneau in 1837.

Do you know where the millstones are located? Wouldn't it be a great idea to have a Historic Marker put on each one?



Adams-Burns - Fowle Mill
South Milwaukee
1840 - 1934

Jon Sae
182

19. SECOND WARD SCHOOL
(ALSO KNOWN AS MARQUETTE SCHOOL)

Second Ward School was on Eighth and Marquette Avenues and was built in 1905 when the area of the Second Ward was building up. With the expansion of Bucyrus Erie, Line Material, Kyle, Stowell in the 1900's, people were bringing their families and building homes in the new city. This building was similar in style to the Third Ward School. The building was used until the Lakeview School on Marion Avenue was built. For several years, Saint John's Parish owned the building and used it for overflow classes. In the 1970's, the land was sold and apartments were built on the land.

From 1950 to 1965, there were more children attending parochial schools in the city than public schools.

Did you or do you know of anyone who attended Marquette School?

Remember any of your teachers?



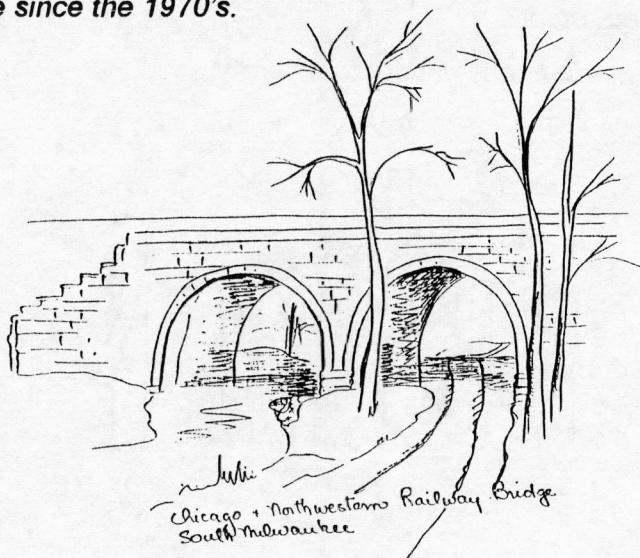
Second Ward School
South Milwaukee
1905 -

W. H. Rude
102

20. CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD BRIDGE
1855 - PRESENT

Twin stone arches were built by the Chicago Northwestern Railroad in 1855 to accommodate the creek and to provide a passage-way for wagon road in and out of the north side of the settlement along Oak Creek. This followed the creek to the settlement centered around North Chicago Avenue and Hawthorne Avenue, where there were grocery stores, a post office and meeting places. Farther along the creek was the saw mill and grist mill of John Fowle, the brick yards, blacksmith shop and hitching sheds to protect the teams of horses from summer heat and winter cold.

The railroad tracks ran to Milwaukee to the north and Racine to the south. The tracks are still in use even though there has been no depot service since the 1970's.



21. SEVEN BRIDGES - GRANT PARK

WPA 1934

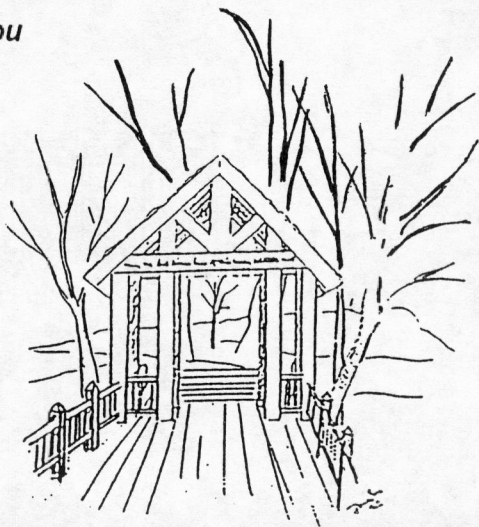
"Enter these wild woods and enjoy the haunts of nature" is the greeting as you enter the area by the footbridge.

The improvement of the area of the ravine section of Grant Park was supervised and founded by the Works Progress Act of 1934. It was a plan by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to help preserve our land and areas of beauty. These projects also put people to work while they learned trades and earned to help support themselves and their families.

Recently a government grant has provided funds for rebuilding some of the bridges. A good job was done by the Wisconsin Conservation Corp.

There is a truly lovely trail along Eb's Creek. Ebenezer Dibley was one of the early settlers in the 1840's who claimed several hundred acres of land along the lake shore.

Don't miss the quote as you depart: "May the God given peace of this leafy solitude rest upon and abide with thee".



22. MILL DAM AND POND

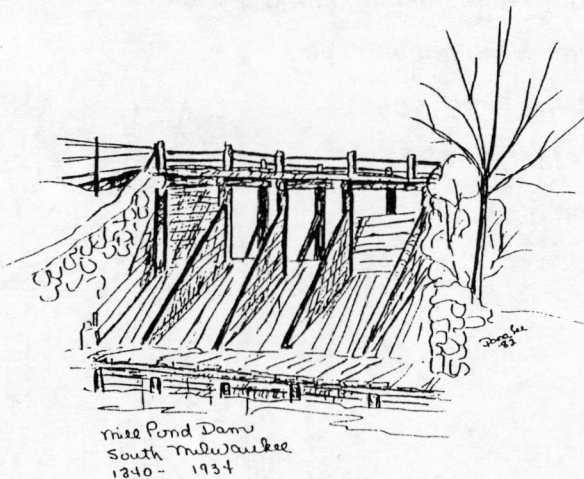
The Mill Dam was a wooden structure of stones and packed earth to hold the water. A forty-foot (40') earth bank contained the mill pond. The gates of the dam were constructed of wood planking. The flow of water was controlled manually by chain lifts on the wooden gates.

Water power turned the wheels of the grist mill as well as the saw for sawing logs into lumber.

The Mill Pond was replaced in the 1930's by the WPA to provide a natural pond on Oak Creek and to provide a place for skating in the winter.

In the 1920's and 30's, ice cutting was done on the pond to provide ice for ice boxes or cooling in the homes and businesses of the city.

Blocks of ice were stored in an ice house covered with layers of saw dust to retard thawing. The icemen delivered ice to homes that had iceboxes via horsedrawn vehicles or truck.



23. SOUTH MILWAUKEE HOTEL

1892 - 1977

Located at Eleventh and Milwaukee Avenues

The beginning of industry and building of a city required bedroom space for workers. Shelter was necessary for the workers and their families until they could establish homes.

One hotel was built on the corner of Eleventh and Milwaukee Avenues. Its location across the corner from the Chicago Northwestern Depot and next to a major work place (Bucyrus Dredge and Steam Shovel Company) was convenient for travel and easy access to work. Many of the early workers came from other locations to work before homes were ready for families in the young city. The need for rooms diminished as the city grew and homes could be built; families were then brought to the city.

Originally the hotel was a three-story building. There was a restaurant on the first floor which was convenient for workers.

Approximately forty-five (45) years ago there was a fire on the third floor. The roof was removed and it became a two-story building. The hotel was known as many different names; Marot Hotel, South Milwaukee Hotel and Roger's Hotel. The last years it housed Jerry's Men's Wear on the first floor. In 1970, Jerry's moved to a new location and the building was demolished.



24. SOUTH MILWAUKEE BANK

The corner of southeast Tenth Avenue and Milwaukee Avenue was the location of the South Milwaukee Bank from 1893 until 1960 when the building was razed after the new bank, South Milwaukee Marine Bank, was built to the south of the first building. In the 1980's, the Marine Bank was purchased by Bank One, becoming the Bank One Plaza.

The first bank building was entered by steps from the corner. There was a large safe under the bank for safekeeping of funds and important papers. Is it still there?

Mr. Ingalls was one of the cashiers in the first bank. In 1927 William Lyon came to the city as Vice President. He served as Cashier, Vice President and President at South Milwaukee Bank from 1927-1960.

Mr. Lyon also had the South Milwaukee Mortgage Company, which he served from his home on Aspen Street. He later bought a home at 208 Lake Drive and Mrs. Lyon lived there until her death in 1980.



South Milwaukee Bank.
South Milwaukee
1893-1960



Grant Park
South Milwaukee

1930's

"May the God given peace of this
leafy solitude rest upon and
abide with thee."